

APPENDIX 8.8A

Environmental Justice

Environmental Justice

Introduction

This report was prepared in compliance with Presidential Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (EO 12898), dated February 11, 1994. The purpose of this report is to determine whether or not disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of the proposed Central Valley Energy Center (CVEC) are likely to fall on minority and/or low-income populations. This report focuses on the populations that are located within the area potentially affected by the CVEC project. In accordance with EO 12898, this report documents where minority and low-income populations reside and examines where the high and adverse impacts (as reported in the various environmental analysis sections of this AFC) fall relative to these populations. This report also discusses the specific outreach efforts made to involve minority and low-income populations in the decision-making process. No high and adverse impacts are expected as a result of this project, therefore no high and adverse human health or environmental effects of this project are expected to fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations.

Studies Performed and Coordination Conducted

Overview of Executive Order 12898

EO 12898, issued by President Clinton in 1994, requires that “each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations....” In his memorandum transmitting EO 12898 to federal agencies, President Clinton further specified that, “each Federal agency shall analyze the environmental effects, including human health, economic and social effects, of Federal actions, including effects on minority communities and low-income communities, when such analysis is required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.” Guidance on how to implement EO 12898 and conduct an Environmental Justice analysis has been issued by the President’s Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ, 1997).

Methodology and Approach

The CVEC project was evaluated for compliance with EO 12898. For this type of analysis, three fundamental evaluation measures are used.

1. *A determination is made as to which impacts of the project are high and adverse.*

The series of environmental analyses prepared for the CVEC AFC were reviewed, and discussions with the environmental professionals who prepared these sections were conducted to determine which environmental or human health impacts could reach the level of high and adverse after proposed mitigation measures were implemented. Neither EO 12898 nor any of the environmental justice guidance documents contains official guidance on the definition of “high and adverse.” For purposes of this analysis, adverse impacts identified

by the professional analysts working on this AFC as “significant” under CEQA were considered to be synonymous with high and adverse impacts as described in EO 12898.

2. *A determination is made as to whether minority or low-income populations exist within the high and adverse impact zones.*

For information on the distribution of minority and low-income populations in the CVEC project area, both 2000 and 1990 Census data were used. Race and income data were reviewed at the finest level available from the Census (i.e., Census Block for race, and Census Block Group for income). At the time of this analysis, race data from the 2000 Census were available and were reviewed. Income data from the 2000 Census were not scheduled to be released until April 2002. In lieu of this newer data, 1990 Census data on income were reviewed.

3. *The spatial distribution of high and adverse impacts is reviewed to determine if these impacts are likely to fall disproportionately on the minority or low-income population.*

Since there is no specific guidance in EO 12898, the test of disproportionately is made on the basis described in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (USEPA) *Draft Revised Guidance for Investigating Title VI Administrative Complaints Challenging Permits* (USEPA, June 2000). This guidance suggests using two to three standard deviations above the mean as a quantitative measure of disparate effect.

While the first two elements of this approach were conducted, no detailed distribution analysis was required to make a final determination. This was because professional analysts in each environmental and human health discipline reviewed for this AFC determined that no high and adverse (i.e., CEQA significant) human health or environmental effects were expected to remain after implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

Outreach to Minority and Low-Income Populations

EO 12898 requires Federal agencies to ensure effective public participation and access to information. Consequently, a key component of compliance with EO 12898 is outreach to the potentially affected minority and/or low-income population to discover issues of importance that may not otherwise be apparent.

Even at this early stage of the project, the Applicant has begun public outreach efforts. Prior to the filing of the AFC, CVEC has already instituted the following outreach efforts:

- A mailer was sent to 550+ residents in or near the City of San Joaquin inviting them to a community barbecue. The City’s water bill mailing list was used as the invitation distribution list. To increase effectiveness a letter from the Mayor was included in the invitation. Both the letter and the invitation were translated into Spanish.
- At the community barbecue, a Fact Sheet and Frequently Asked Questions sheet were passed out to the more than 350 people who attended. Both of these documents were translated into Spanish and Punjabi.
- Thank you letters were sent to the same distribution list thanking community members for attending the barbecue. In addition, a project Fact Sheet was included. Both items were translated into Spanish.

In later stages of the AFC process, the California Energy Commission will provide additional information to residents in the area and provide more opportunities for their involvement.

The California Energy Commission typically:

- Mails written notice to all property owners within 1,000 feet of the site and within 500 feet of all linear corridors
- Publishes notice in the local newspaper announcing public workshops and hearings
- Provides access to information by submitting copies of key documents to local libraries and providing materials via a web page
- Holds hearings and workshops in the local community
- Assigns a public advisor to assist the public in participating in the process

Demographic Analysis

Distribution of the Minority Population

Based on the 2000 Census, the total population within a 6-mile radius of the CVEC site is approximately 6,357. The minority population comprises approximately 63 percent of this total population (see Attachment 8.8A-1). Figure 8.8A-1 identifies the minority population percentages of Census Blocks in the vicinity of the CVEC based on 2000 Census data. As shown in Figure 8.8A-1, several of the Census Blocks in the vicinity of the CVEC are above 50 percent minority. These Census Blocks have minority population densities high enough (i.e., greater than 50 percent) to be considered minority populations based on the guidance contained in CEQ (1997).

Distribution of the Low-Income Population

Based on the 1990 Census (the most recent Census for which income data are available), the total population within a 6-mile radius of the CVEC site was approximately 4,732. The low-income population comprised approximately 29 percent of this total population (see Attachment 8.8A-2). Figure 8.8A-2 identifies the low-income population percentages of Census Block Groups in the vicinity of the CVEC based on 1990 Census data. Unlike the CEQ (1997) guidance on minority population, none of the environmental justice guidance documents contain a quantitative definition of how many low-income individuals it takes to comprise a low-income population. In the absence of guidance, for this analysis the density used to identify minority populations (i.e., 50 percent or greater) was also used to identify low-income populations. As shown on Figure 8.8A-2, there is no Census Block Group in the project vicinity with 50 percent or more low-income population.

Results and Conclusion

As discussed in the *Methodology and Approach* section above, for purposes of this analysis, CEQA significant adverse impacts are considered synonymous with high and adverse impacts as described in EO 12898. As reported in the series of environmental analyses prepared for the CVEC AFC, and further confirmed through discussions with the environmental professionals who prepared these sections, no significant adverse impacts are expected as a result of this project after proposed mitigation measures are implemented. Consequently, none of the impacts of this project can be described as high and adverse in the context of EO 12898. As there are no high and adverse impacts expected as a result of this project, this analysis therefore concludes that no high and adverse human health or environmental effects of this project are expected to fall disproportionately on minority or low-income populations. The CVEC project can, therefore, be considered to be consistent with the policy established in EO 12898.

Bibliography and References

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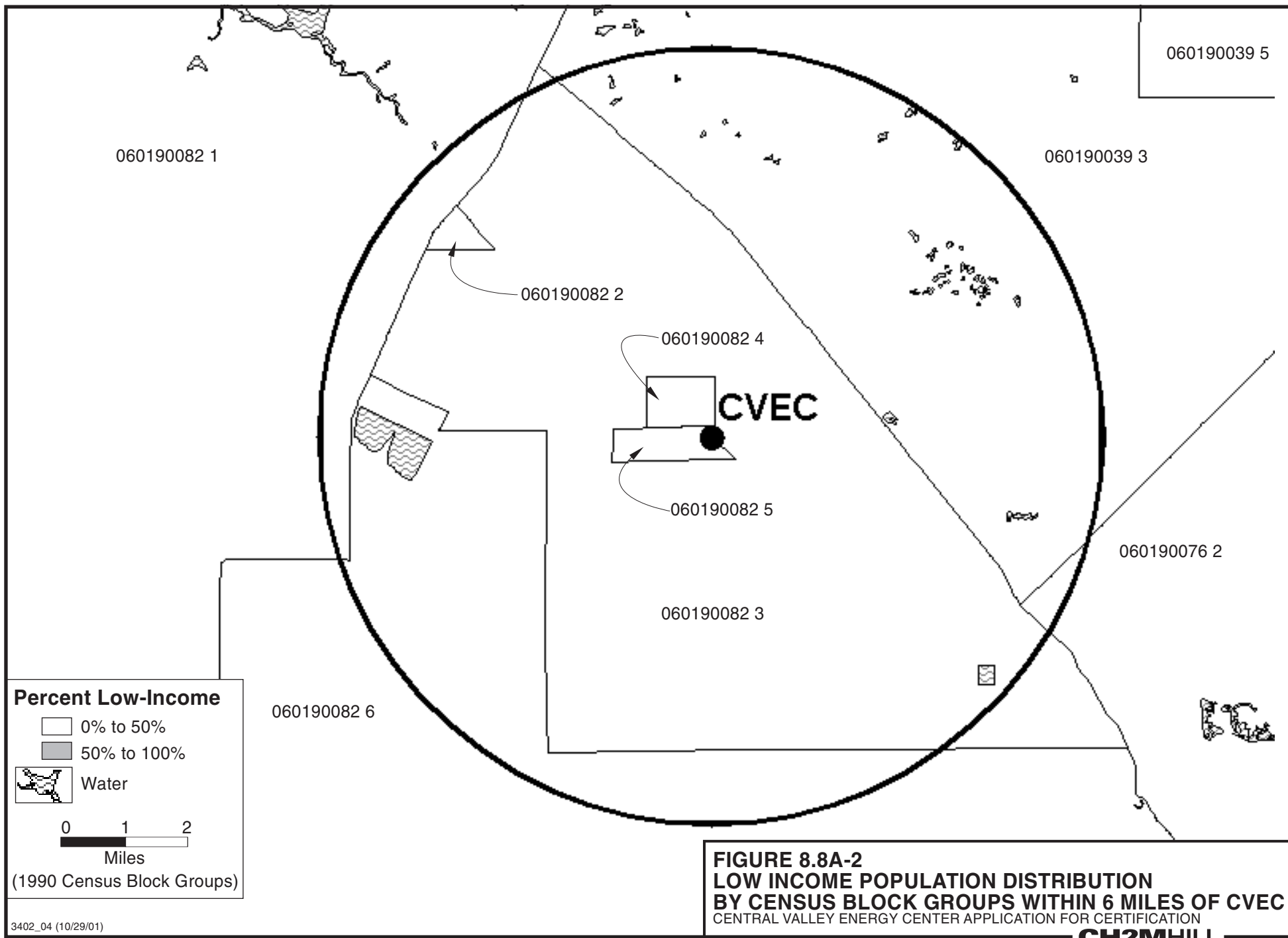
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FIGURE 8.8A-1
MINORITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY
CENSUS BLOCKS WITHIN 6 MILES OF CVEC
 CENTRAL VALLEY ENERGY CENTER APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION
CH2MHILL



Appendix 8.8A
Attachment 8.8A-1

Attachment 8.8A-1

Minority Population Distribution By Census Blocks CVEC 6-mile Radius

Block Code	Population	White	Minority	Percent Minority
060190082006053	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082006101	21	3	18	85.7%
060190082003132	25	13	12	48.0%
060190082001145	16	11	5	31.3%
060190082001148	34	20	14	41.2%
060190082003055	9	9	0	0.0%
060190082003022	17	13	4	23.5%
060190082001118	16	15	1	6.3%
060190082001116	25	24	1	4.0%
060190082001117	5	5	0	0.0%
060190082001110	12	8	4	33.3%
060190082001111	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082006066	6	0	6	100.0%
060190082006065	7	0	7	100.0%
060190082003054	14	7	7	50.0%
060190082003023	15	10	5	33.3%
060190082003057	8	6	2	25.0%
060190082003053	16	0	16	100.0%
060190082003069	4	3	1	25.0%
060190082005015	8	2	6	75.0%
060190082005010	396	85	311	78.5%
060190082005013	78	24	54	69.2%
060190082005012	115	25	90	78.3%
060190082005011	46	7	39	84.8%
060190082005006	4	4	0	0.0%
060190082003064	1	1	0	0.0%
060190082003051	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003027	10	0	10	100.0%
060190082003035	16	1	15	93.8%
060190082003048	1	1	0	0.0%
060190082005009	5	5	0	0.0%
060190082005008	18	7	11	61.1%

Block Code	Population	White	Minority	Percent Minority
060190082004017	196	66	130	66.3%
060190082003034	7	7	0	0.0%
060190082003021	21	19	2	9.5%
060190082002030	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082002027	6	3	3	50.0%
060190082002028	28	15	13	46.4%
060190082001115	49	37	12	24.5%
060190082002026	10	9	1	10.0%
060190082002022	4	2	2	50.0%
060190082002025	25	11	14	56.0%
060190082002029	23	5	18	78.3%
060190082002020	18	3	15	83.3%
060190082002021	26	6	20	76.9%
060190082002024	9	4	5	55.6%
060190082002011	12	0	12	100.0%
060190082002013	3	3	0	0.0%
060190082002016	31	17	14	45.2%
060190082002015	37	21	16	43.2%
060190082002009	59	26	33	55.9%
060190082002003	12	7	5	41.7%
060190082002004	34	8	26	76.5%
060190082003020	4	1	3	75.0%
060190082002017	10	7	3	30.0%
060190082002019	32	23	9	28.1%
060190082002018	292	140	152	52.1%
060190082002008	21	9	12	57.1%
060190082002007	5	5	0	0.0%
060190082002005	20	11	9	45.0%
060190082002006	3	0	3	100.0%
060190082002000	13	12	1	7.7%
060190082002002	21	6	15	71.4%
060190082001114	3	3	0	0.0%
060190082001099	10	10	0	0.0%
060190082001098	1	0	1	100.0%
060190082002001	5	2	3	60.0%
060190082003019	4	4	0	0.0%
060190082003013	1	1	0	0.0%
060190082001097	10	10	0	0.0%

Block Code	Population	White	Minority	Percent Minority
060190082001096	5	2	3	60.0%
060190082003029	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003011	14	13	1	7.1%
060190082003028	10	10	0	0.0%
060190082003012	51	41	10	19.6%
060190082003010	5	0	5	100.0%
060190082003006	6	3	3	50.0%
060190082003007	4	3	1	25.0%
060190082003138	14	0	14	100.0%
060190082003122	16	8	8	50.0%
060190082006011	24	7	17	70.8%
060190082003120	22	6	16	72.7%
060190082003119	57	26	31	54.4%
060190082003156	9	0	9	100.0%
060190082003100	17	10	7	41.2%
060190082003070	10	0	10	100.0%
060190082005002	1	1	0	0.0%
060190082003071	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003097	3	1	2	66.7%
060190082004039	18	1	17	94.4%
060190082004040	1	1	0	0.0%
060190082004025	145	41	104	71.7%
060190082005005	115	44	71	61.7%
060190082004038	80	38	42	52.5%
060190082005003	49	22	27	55.1%
060190082004026	125	49	76	60.8%
060190082004024	219	109	110	50.2%
060190082004022	5	0	5	100.0%
060190082004020	70	36	34	48.6%
060190082004021	80	43	37	46.3%
060190082005004	134	33	101	75.4%
060190082004037	4	3	1	25.0%
060190082004027	113	33	80	70.8%
060190082004036	11	7	4	36.4%
060190082004030	50	12	38	76.0%
060190082004031	60	28	32	53.3%
060190082004032	108	14	94	87.0%
060190082004033	49	23	26	53.1%

Block Code	Population	White	Minority	Percent Minority
060190082004013	62	4	58	93.5%
060190082004019	114	81	33	28.9%
060190082004018	57	26	31	54.4%
060190082004016	61	25	36	59.0%
060190082004015	67	45	22	32.8%
060190082004004	24	0	24	100.0%
060190082004007	66	24	42	63.6%
060190082004005	401	157	244	60.8%
060190082004011	37	24	13	35.1%
060190082004012	52	20	32	61.5%
060190082004001	374	67	307	82.1%
060190082004009	60	14	46	76.7%
060190082003045	10	0	10	100.0%
060190082003039	8	1	7	87.5%
060190082003076	13	13	0	0.0%
060190082003040	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003033	10	5	5	50.0%
060190082003115	15	4	11	73.3%
060190082003096	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003081	51	15	36	70.6%
060190082003085	6	6	0	0.0%
060190082003116	12	2	10	83.3%
060190082003094	2	2	0	0.0%
060190082003086	16	4	12	75.0%
060190082003182	4	1	3	75.0%
060190082003043	2	2	0	0.0%
060190039003179	13	6	7	53.8%
060190082003030	11	6	5	45.5%
060190082003004	18	12	6	33.3%
060190039003171	4	0	4	100.0%
060190039003123	2	2	0	0.0%
060190039003113	71	14	57	80.3%
060190039003112	95	25	70	73.7%
060190039003111	115	13	102	88.7%
060190039003170	4	4	0	0.0%
060190039003125	7	7	0	0.0%
060190039003127	98	18	80	81.6%
060190039003110	22	3	19	86.4%

Block Code	Population	White	Minority	Percent Minority
060190039003280	106	18	88	83.0%
060190039003282	42	17	25	59.5%
060190039003087	70	10	60	85.7%
060190039003107	113	44	69	61.1%
060190039003088	133	54	79	59.4%
060190082003117	33	6	27	81.8%
060190082003118	7	5	2	28.6%
060190082003091	1	1	0	0.0%
060190039003257	5	0	5	100.0%
060190039003223	7	0	7	100.0%
060190039003220	7	0	7	100.0%
060190039003270	12	9	3	25.0%
060190076002049	18	8	10	55.6%
060190039003253	1	0	1	100.0%
060190039003248	1	1	0	0.0%
060190039003217	9	0	9	100.0%
060190039003211	15	0	15	100.0%
060190039003247	1	1	0	0.0%
060190039003194	1	0	1	100.0%
060190039003130	23	8	15	65.2%
060190039003212	7	0	7	100.0%
060190039003133	14	0	14	100.0%
060190039003100	14	14	0	0.0%
TOTAL	6357	2354	4003	63.0%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Appendix 8.8A
Attachment 8.8A-2

Attachment 8.8A-2

Low-income Population Distribution By Census Block Groups CVEC 6-mile Radius

Block Group Code	Poverty	Poverty Universe	Percent Low-Income
060190082 1	162	514	31.5%
060190082 2	201	744	27.0%
060190082 6	400	1679	23.8%
060190082 5	417	926	45.0%
060190082 4	414	1398	29.6%
060190082 3	122	592	20.6%
060190076 2	435	1301	33.4%
060190039 3	301	1315	22.9%
TOTALS	2,452	8,469	29.0%

Note: Poverty numbers exclude full-time college students
Source: 1990 U.S. Census

APPENDIX 8.8B

Records of Conversations with Public Service Providers

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Jeff Downum
Appraiser

County Assessor's Office
Fresno County

Phone No.: 559-488-3509

Date: May 18, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf

Time: 09:01 AM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Methodology used to assess property values

The Fresno County Assessor's Office uses a combination of three approaches to assess the market value of a facility and thus assess the associated property taxes: (1) the cost approach; (2) the income stream approach; and (3) the comparable market sales approach.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Patricia Gonzales
Assistant to Superintendent
Golden Plains Unified School

District
City of San Joaquin
Fresno County

Phone No.: 559-693-1115

Date: May 17, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf

Time: 12:02 PM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Enrollment, Impact Fees, Capacity

Patricia Gonzales gave me enrollment figures for each of the 4 elementary schools (up to 8th grade), the high school and the continuation school. She said that the projected enrollment figures would stay about the same as they currently are. She also said that the nearest school to the site was San Joaquin Elementary, which incidentally had the highest enrollment figures in each grade. She told me that last year the school district was concerned about capacity especially at the San Joaquin Elementary school. This is no longer the case since the school has been continually losing students. The school district does not anticipate the capacity issue being a problem during academic year. The school district charges a developer fee at the rate of \$1.91 per sq. ft.

The school impact/developer fee seemed too high so I called again to confirm that the figure was actually for commercial facilities. Patricia said that the district had only that one rate. I called the County Office of Education and the person I spoke to (Jaime Perri) suggested that I talk to Marcelino Gonzales, the business manager at Golden Plain School District. Mr. Gonzales confirmed that the Golden Plains School District did not have a two-tier developer fee schedule. The amount of \$1.91 per sq. ft. applies to both commercial as well as residential facilities. He did however point out that Board may consider raising the fee to \$2.05 or whatever the maximum prevailing fee is. But he did not think that the Board was going to come up with a two-tier system anytime soon.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Fred Hardy 4831 E. Shields Ave. Rm. 18
Fresno, Madera, Tulare, Fresno, CA 93726
Kings Building Trades Council
Phone No.: 559-255-3079 **Date:** June 07, 2001
Call From: Fatuma Yusuf **Time:** 11:05 AM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Availability of construction personnel

I talked to Fred Hardy about the availability of construction of various trades to meet the demand for workers. I mentioned to him that the project's proposed site was in the City of San Joaquin and he said that, according to the information he currently has, there shouldn't be any problem meeting the demand for labor. I gave a range of numbers for the personnel required as well as the peak demand for (a) electricians (10 to 90), (b) operating engineers (5 to 40), and (c) ironworkers (5 to 40). I also indicated to him that the overall peak demand would be about 500. As I was mentioning the numbers, Mr. Hardy kept on saying that there was adequate construction labor to meet the demands of the project. He also said that if the labor was not available from within Fresno County, they could still send out word to their (Building Trades Council (BTC)) members in other counties or state.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Shahid Hami
City Manager

City of San Joaquin

Phone No.: 559-693-4311

Date: October 01, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf

Time: 02:00 PM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Why 2001-02 projected revenues are lower than in 2000-01

Placed a call to Diana Brooks, Administrative Assistant who had faxed me copies of the budget for 2001-02. This was in response to comments regarding the revenues for 2001-02. Diana said that I should speak to Shahid Hami, the City Manager since he was in a better position to explain why the City's 2001-02 projected revenues were smaller than the previous years. Shahid said that the City had decided to trim its budget by excluding back fees and moving these fees to a separate fund where the programs that generate these fees can have better access to them once these fees are collected. The current fiscal year budget is based on actual expenditures and revenues from last year and does not include the typically 5% contingency that budgets usually incorporate. The budget is also a result of more fiscally conservative stance by the City as well as better accounting. Additionally, there were some staff cuts last year that resulted in reducing the operational expenditures.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Lt. Dave Huerta
Fresno County Sheriff's
Department

Substation No. 1
21925 W. Manning
City of San Joaquin, CA 93669

Phone No.: 559-693-2437

Date: May 29, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf

Time: 03:15 PM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Law enforcement services

Lt. Huerta said that the substation serviced an area of about 2000 sq. miles, most of it unincorporated. There are several small cities in the area, such as the City of San Joaquin, which are also covered by the substation. The substation has 31 deputies and 15 patrol cars all equipped with computers, bubble printers and scanners. Rest of the staff is composed of 5 sergeants, 1 office assistant and the Area Commander (Huerta). Additionally, there are 7 to 8 community service officers and a similar number of school resource officers. There is a detective unit composed of 1 sergeant and 3 deputies as well. All 911 calls that are dispatched (through a computer aided dispatch system) are routed to the headquarters from where they are directed to patrol cars all over the county. The deputies are required to respond to all 911 calls and must physically investigate all such calls. The County Sheriffs Department has helicopters that routinely patrol all over the county.

Proposed project site is about half a mile to a mile from the station on W. Manning so there is always a patrol vehicle(s) close by to respond to any emergency calls from the site. The county, as a whole, has a 3 min cue-time, one of the highest in the state and nation. Thus, emergency response to a call from the project site is about 3 minutes.

5/30/01 2:30 pm

Called and talked to Lt. Huerta about the average response time to an emergency call from the project site and he wouldn't commit himself to an estimate. He did however say that it wouldn't take more than 3 to 5 minutes seeing that the site is so close to the substation.

10/1/01 2:00 pm

Called Lt. Huerta in response to comments received from attorney regarding impacts on law enforcement services. Lt. Huerta pointed out that he was concerned about the impacts during the construction phase of the project since from his experience he knows that there's going to be additional demand for law enforcement services in the form of additional follow up investigations as well as beefed up security during the weekends. He has already raised this issue with the City Manager and has suggested a possible solution that would result in reducing these impacts. His suggestion to the City Manager was for the City (or the City and the developer) to purchase the parcel of land between his offices and the proposed project site and use this land to set up the private security services to be employed by the developer. This parcel of land could also be used to provide a landing site for emergency medical helicopters to land and take off, allow access for emergency vehicles. He also felt

that a deal could be worked out with the Valley Team Health clinic (the only local health center) to provide onsite medical services to would deal with minor injuries. According to Lt. Huerta, his department is in no position to hire additional deputies and so the current deputies will be expected to put in longer hours. But he felt very strongly about the need to find solutions to the construction impacts.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Bob Jones
Principal Accountant
Assessor's Office
Fresno County

Phone No.: 559-488-3491
Date: May 17, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf
Time: 3:30 PM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Distribution/Allocation of Property Tax Revenues

Bob Jones said that the distribution of property tax revenues changes from year to year, i.e., the distribution rate (or factor as the Assessor's Office refers to it) is not constant but depends on a number of factors. He offered to fax over a copy of the distribution factor for the county for the 2000-2001 fiscal year.

5/18/01: I received the fax from Bob and went over the numbers with him. A summary of the breakdown is included in the following table.

TABLE 1
Distribution of Property Tax Revenues

Agency	Percent
Fire Districts	3.8
Library	1.5
General	17.1
Cities	13.9
Schools	34.9
College	5.2
ERAF	23.4
TOTAL	100

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Laurie Poindexter
Account Clerk
Fresno County Tax Collector's
Office

Phone No.: 559-488-3482
Date: May 17, 2001

Call From: Fatuma Yusuf
Time: 11:16 AM

Message

Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf

Subject: Property Tax Rate

I spoke to Laurie about the property tax rate for Parcel Number 033-020-31. She told me that this was an 84 acre parcel of land and that the property tax rate was 1.0610980. The 1 percent is actual property tax and the 0.061098 is for school bonds (Westhills College). There is also an additional \$23.26 charge that goes to the Mosquito Abatement Program on top of the assessed property tax. As far as distribution of property taxes among various programs at the county level, Laurie suggested I speak to the County Assessor's office. Laurie also mentioned that property tax on development is assessed when construction is completed.

CH2MHILL TELEPHONE CONVERSATION RECORD

Call To: Captain Cary Williams
Tranquillity Station
Phone No.: 559-698-5500
Date: May 24, 2001
Call From: Fatuma Yusuf
Time: 11:02 AM
Message
Taken By: Fatuma Yusuf
Subject: Fire Services

The station located at 25101 West Morton Avenue in Tranquillity is the nearest station to the proposed project site. This station serves the City of San Joaquin. The station has 1 Engine staffed by 2 firefighters for 24 hours, 7 days a week. It also has a 3000 Gallon Water Tender that is run by paid call ("on-call) firefighters, and a 12 GPM Engine that is stationed within the City of San Joaquin. The 12 GPM Engine is administered by Fresno County Fire and is run by paid call ("on-call) firefighters.

Every time there is a call for fire protection services, the Tranquillity station calls upon the assistance of the stations at Mendota and Caruthers, which send an engine with 2 firefighters each. The call for assistance to the stations at Mendota and Caruthers are made immediately following the call into the Tranquillity station. The team from Tranquillity, being closest, typically arrives at the fire scene, assesses the size of the fire and if they can handle it, places calls to the teams from Mendota and Caruthers asking them to turn back. In the event that the fire is large enough to warrant the assistance of the other two stations, the teams from these two stations can be counted upon to arrive within a minute of each other.

The Mendota station is located at 101 McCabe Avenue, Mendota, CA. It has 1 Engine with 2 people staffing it for 24 hours, 7 days a week and a reserved city engine that is staffed by either volunteers or paid call ("on-call) firefighters. The Caruthers station is located on 2701 W. Tahoe Street, Caruthers, CA. It has 1 Engine with 2 people staffing it for 24 hours, 7 days a week and a water tender staffed by paid call ("on-call) firefighters.

There is no formally, trained hazardous materials team at the present. What is on the ground at the moment is a system that allows the firefighters to identify the type and source of the hazardous material, evacuate people, and confine the hazardous waste (whether aqueous or anhydrous ammonia). Any clean up is typically handled by the facility and any of the private companies that they contract to do the clean up.

The Tranquillity Station's response time to a call from the proposed project site is between 8 and 12 minutes.

5/31/01 3 pm

Called to verify the size of capacity of the Engine stationed within the City of San Joaquin. It is 1,200 GPM and not 12 GPM.

10/2/01 8:30 am

Called the Fire Department in response to comments raised by attorney. Captain Williams was out on bereavement leave so I addressed my questions to the person in charge at the Fire Station, Engineer Doug Johnson. Engineer Johnson said that the impacts from the operational phase of the proposed project on fire prevention services would be minimal and would entail at most a change in Departments Standard Response Plan. He didn't anticipate any significant impacts during the construction phase of the project saying that these impacts would be temporary and would probably involve the temporary reassignment of engines. He suggested I contact Battalion Chief Gary Karly at the Carruthers station for additional information.